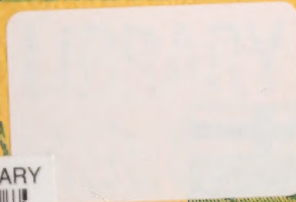


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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Eighteenth
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
DEPARTMENT
of
PUBLIC WELFARE

1961-1962



EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF

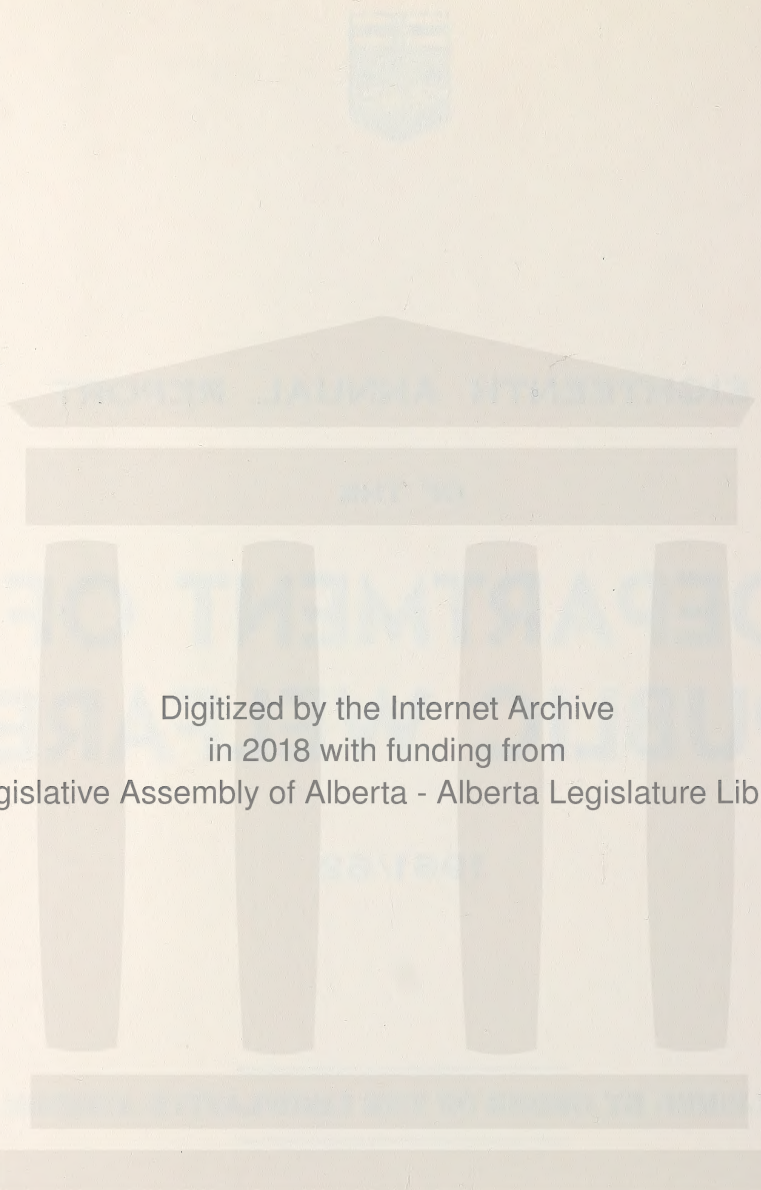
PUBLIC WELFARE

1961/62

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1962

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA



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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE

EDMONTON, Alberta
November 20, 1962

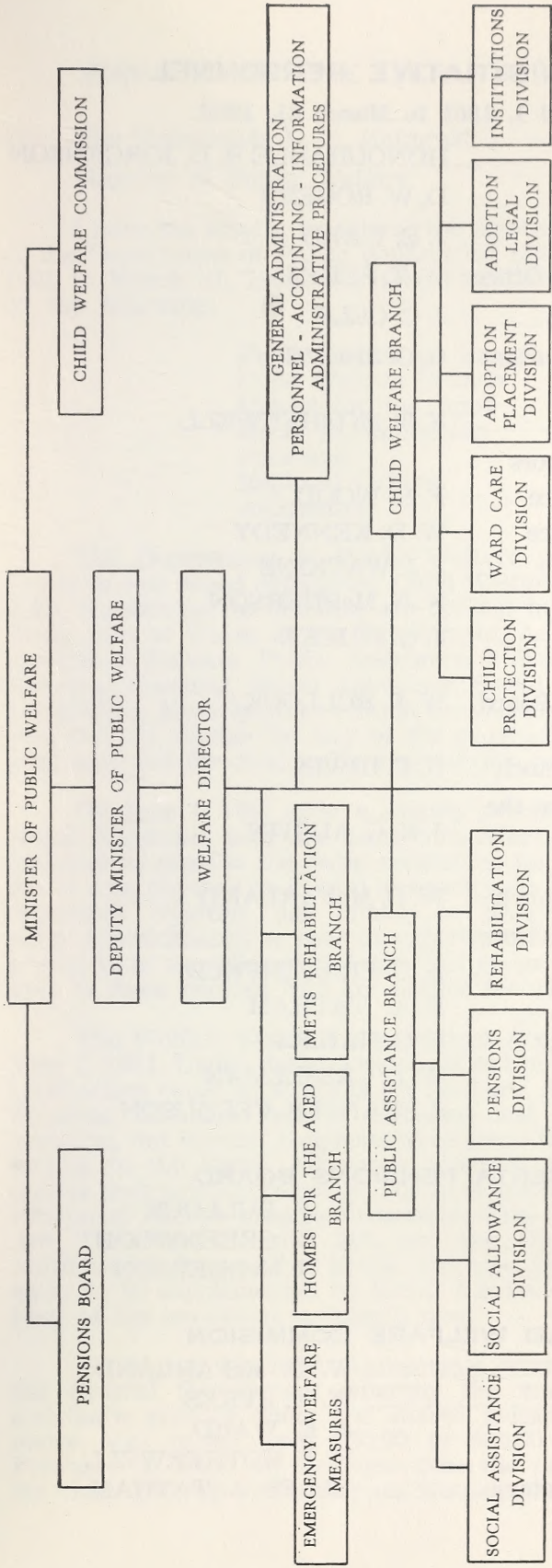
TO HIS HONOUR J. PERCY PAGE,
Lieutenant Governor
of the Province of Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to present the Eighteenth Annual Report of The Department of Public Welfare which covers the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1962.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
L. C. HALMRAST,
Minister.



REGIONAL OFFICES LOCATED AT THE FOLLOWING POINTS									
EDMONTON	CALGARY	LETHBRIDGE	MEDICINE HAT	RED DEER	ATHABASCA	BARRHEAD	BONNYVILLE	DRUMHELLER	
GRANDE PRAIRIE	HANNA	HIGH PRAIRIE	LAC LA BICHE	PEACE RIVER	PINCHER CREEK	STETTLE	ST. PAUL		
		EDSON	VEGREVILLE	VERMILION	WETASKIWIN				

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1962

Minister	HONOURABLE R. D. JORGENSEN
Deputy Minister	D. W. ROGERS
Welfare Director	J. E. WARD
Director of Regional Offices	W. T. SYKES
Personnel Officer	J. C. CELS
Departmental Accountant	G. G. SHOVE
Director of Public Assistance	K. T. MOTHERWELL
Program Supervisors	
Social Allowance	F. K. WOOD
Social Assistance	W. D. KENNEDY
Single Men	J. J. WATKINS
Pensions	N. N. McPHERSON
Rehabilitation	J. G. FRICKE
Chairman, Alberta Pensions Board	W. P. BULLOCK
Supervisor, Metis Rehabilitation Branch	H. F. IRWIN
Director, Homes for the Aged	J. K. G. AUSTIN
Superintendent, Child Welfare Branch	W. D. McFARLAND
Program Supervisors	
Ward Care	A. G. FRAUENFELD
Placement	E. A. TATHAM
Home Finding	E. G. HAILES
Protection	W. L. CASSELMAN
Institutions	J. FRANCES FERGUSON

ALBERTA PENSIONS BOARD

Chairman	W. P. BULLOCK
Member	C. R. GREENWOOD
Member	N. N. McPHERSON

CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

Chairman	W. D. McFARLAND
Member	W. T. SYKES
Member	J. E. WARD
Member	K. T. MOTHERWELL
Member-Secretary	ELLEN A. TATHAM

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

TO: The Honourable L. C. Halmrast
Minister of Public Welfare

I have the honour to submit the eighteenth Annual Report of the Department of Public Welfare for the fiscal year April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1962. The report contains separate sections on the following:

Public Assistance Branch
Child Welfare Branch
Homes for the Aged
Metis Rehabilitation
Personnel
Regional Offices
Accounting

The Department of Public Welfare provides services to people in two broad categories, Child Welfare and Public Assistance. Its services to children are divided into three main divisions; Care of Wards of the Government, Adoption Services and services to Parents. Public Assistance is divided into four main divisions; Pensions, Social Allowance, Social Assistance and Rehabilitation. Municipalities remain responsible for their residents who are not eligible for any of the provincial public assistance programs and for child welfare protection services.

On June 1, 1961 after a lengthy period of preparation the Social Allowance program came into effect. This program was designed to provide the basic necessities for those persons who due to age, physical or mental incapacity, including mothers with dependent children, are unable to provide for themselves. After approximately a year of experience Social Allowance has proved to be an efficient and dignified means of providing assistance to those persons who are eligible for its benefits.

The Welfare Statutes Amendment Act came into force on June 1, 1961. Under the provisions set out in this Act, no further applications could be accepted for Mothers' Allowances, Widows' Pensions, Disabled Persons' Pensions and Supplementary Allowances, but current recipients were given their choice of transferring to the Social Allowance program or of continuing to receive their original pensions. The Acts dealing with the Federal-Provincial shared programs, namely; The Old Age Assistance Act, The Blind Persons Act, and the Disabled Persons Act continued unchanged, but it was arranged for these basic allowances to be supplemented by Social Allowance payments on the basis of the individual recipient's need.

On March 13, 1962, Agreements were entered into with the Federal Government whereby the maximum amount of assistance granted under the shared pension programs, noted above, was raised from \$55.00 to \$65.00 a month effective February 1, 1962. At the same time the provincial allowances for those persons remaining on Mothers' Allowances, Disabled

Persons' Pensions and Widows' Pensions were also increased by a maximum of \$10.00 a month to bring them in line with the payments made under the above Agreements.

Arrangements have been made to have the children under the supervision of the Superintendent of Child Welfare provided with medical cards under which medical, hospital, optical, chiropractic and dental services are available. These services were formerly provided on an individual basis. This procedure is now fully operative and is proving a more satisfactory method of taking care of a child's needs in these respects.

Construction under the Senior Citizens Homes program is proceeding as planned and approximately 85% of the available space is now occupied. The homes are filling a definite need of the senior citizens in this province and it would seem that this need will be a continuing one.

During this past year considerable planning has been done toward the creation of a new branch within the Department to be known as the Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch. It is contemplated that this Branch will take over the duties of approving and licensing child care institutions and will undertake the approving and licensing function of the Department contained in The Homes for Aged and Infirm Act. It will be responsible for the maintaining of standards in homes and institutions, both public and private, after these standards have been set as departmental policy.

Unlike business organizations, the value of the Department of Public Welfare cannot be measured by its surplus or deficit or even by its gross expenditure. It can only be measured in the families that have been assisted towards independence and self respect, the children that have been placed in secure and loving homes, the unmarried mothers that have been aided in making realistic and definite plans for their children and the older citizens that have been provided with accommodation suited to their physical and financial needs. The year under review has been used to consolidate and expand the existing services whereby these things have been made possible. The administrative problems created by the implementation of the Social Allowance program have been to a great extent overcome by the loyal and efficient help of those who have been faced with the everyday task of making this an effective method of providing assistance to those in need. Their efforts and those of all the other persons who have so ably contributed to the smooth functioning of the Department are much appreciated.

Deputy Minister of Public Welfare

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BRANCH

The Public Assistance Branch is composed of four Divisions; Social Allowance, Social Assistance, Pensions and Rehabilitation. These separate Divisions were organized as the result of the proclamation of Part 111 of the Act to amend The Public Welfare Act on June 1, 1961, whereby the Social Allowance program became effective. This program, based on the need of each person as an individual, reflects a new concept in welfare.

Municipalities under this new legislation continue to be responsible for those persons who do not come within the provisions of the Act mentioned above and who, by reason of their having lived within the municipality for twelve months out of the past twenty-four without having received material aid, are legally their residents. The Provincial Government continues to pay 80% of the costs incurred by the municipalities in caring for these persons. Under social allowance regulations, the Provincial Government is specifically responsible for those persons who by reason of age, or by reason of physical or mental ill health or physical or mental incapacity are unable to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of themselves and their dependants; mothers, having the custody of and personally caring for their dependent children, who are unable to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of themselves and their dependants; transient persons and residents of Improvement Districts and Special Areas.

With the proclamation of the new program, the Federal and Provincial Welfare programs are as shown below:

Federal Program

Old Age Security — a universal benefit of \$65.00 a month for residents of Canada 70 years and over.

Federal-Provincial Programs

Old Age Assistance — shared Federal 50%, Provincial 50%
Age group — 65 to 70

Benefits — maximum of \$65.00 and medical card

Disabled Persons Allowances — shared Federal 50%,
Provincial 50%

Age group — 18 years and older

Benefits — maximum of \$65.00 and medical card

Blind Persons Allowance — shared Federal 75%,
Provincial 25%

Age group — 18 years and older

Benefits — maximum of \$65.00 and medical card

Provincial Programs

Social Assistance — shared Federal 50%, Provincial 50%
For those persons who do not have residence in a municipality who are capable of taking employment
Benefits — based on individual need

Social Allowance — shared Federal 50%, Provincial 50%
For those persons who are incapable of maintaining themselves and their dependants by reason of ill health or because they are mothers with dependent children.

Widows Pensions — shared Federal 50%, Provincial 50%
Age group — 60 to 65
Benefits — maximum of \$65.00 and medical card
(no applications accepted after June 1, 1961)

Mothers Allowances — unshareable
Mothers as defined until child reaches 17 years
Benefits — scaled from \$80.00 to \$195.00
(no applications accepted after June 1, 1961)

Disabled Persons Pensions — shared Federal 50%,
Provincial 50%
Age group — 18 years and older
Benefits — maximum of \$65.00 and medical card
(no applications accepted after June 1, 1961)

Supplementary Allowances — unshareable
For recipients of Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance and Blind Pensions. (no applications accepted after June 1, 1961)

After June 1, 1961, under the new legislation no further applications could be accepted for the latter four programs which were in effect merged into the social allowance program. Though new applications could not be accepted, those who were in receipt of these benefits as of June 1, 1961 were given the choice of transferring to the social allowance program or of continuing to receive assistance under a categorical pension program. The implications of the transfer were fully explained to each client and his/her decision was made on the basis of what form of assistance was most advantageous to the individual recipient.

SOCIAL ALLOWANCE DIVISION

Eligibility for social allowance includes those persons set out in Section 46 of The Public Welfare Act, namely:

A person who by reason of age, or by reason of physical or mental ill health or physical or mental incapacity that is likely to continue for more than ninety days is unable to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of himself and his dependants, if any, or a person who being a mother having the custody of and personally caring for her dependent child or children, is unable to earn an income sufficient to pay for the basic necessities of herself and her dependants, and who if social allowance were not paid, in the opinion of the Supervisor, is likely to lack the basic necessities.

Need is established on an individual basis by the 'deficit budget' process. This involves examining an applicant's income and expenditure and where it can be demonstrated that he does

not have sufficient resources to meet his basic needs his income will be augmented to that extent. These basic needs include such items as food, clothing, shelter, personal incidentals, dental, medical and such other items that are recognized as a minimum for health and decency in the community. A medical card is provided for each recipient of social allowance. Assistance is provided on a cash payment basis, in advance, to the head of the family, except where the family is incapable of handling their own finances when payment might be made through a trustee or by the voucher system.

The first month in which social allowance benefits were available, June 1961, showed 576 family units in receipt of this assistance. At the end of March, 1962, the number had increased to 4,599. For the purpose of this report a family unit is considered to be composed of either a single person or the commonly accepted unit of a family head and dependants. The tremendous increase in the number of persons receiving assistance under this program has come about through the transfer of persons who were previously being cared for by municipalities, the transfer of persons whose needs were not being met by a categorical pension and in part reflected the employment situation where even able bodied persons were finding it difficult to procure work. This program has been well received by both the public and recipient.

Following are the number of family units in receipt of assistance under the social allowance program from June 1, 1961, to the end of March, 1962:

1961

June	576
July	1,155
August	1,753
September	2,311
October	2,709
November	3,180
December	3,545

1962

January	3,984
February	4,325
March	4,599

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The social assistance program has been designed primarily to assist those persons who do not have residence in a municipality and who are employable but who by reason that no employment is available to them or for other reasons are unable to provide for themselves and families. The need in the majority of cases is of a temporary nature, as the individual recipient is usually a younger person with a reasonable chance of rehabilitation in a favourable economic climate. Over the last two to three years the numbers of these persons who are physically and mentally capable of being employed but who are without employment have increased twofold.

Benefits include those basic items mentioned under social allowance, with the exception that no medical card, household or personal incidentals or drug allowances are provided on a

regular basis. However, if there should be need for these items, arrangements will be made for their provision, as required. Payment in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat is made by cheque or voucher, dependent on the client's ability to handle his own affairs. In all other regional offices payment at present must be made by voucher, but it is hoped that within the year banking facilities will be available so that cash payments may be made when desirable.

In our society, cash payment is an essential factor in maintaining the dignity and self respect of the client and our experience with this method of payment has proven it to be a suprisingly beneficial form of providing assistance, both from the standpoint of the client and the Department. Almost invariably the individual in receipt of this assistance has responded to the trust shown in his ability to handle his own affairs by showing himself capable of doing so.

The number of family units who have been cared for under the social assistance program since its inception in June of 1961 is as follows:

<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>	
June	1,571	January	1,893
July	1,500	February	2,070
August	1,575	March	2,138
September	1,201		
October	1,730		
November	1,852		
December	1,829		

SINGLE MEN'S HOSTELS

The year under review was again one of high unemployment, and the Department of Public Welfare through its Public Assistance Branch has been called upon to provide for a large number of single unemployed transient men.

The numbers looked after were particularly high in Edmonton and showed a decided increase over the previous year. In Calgary there was no noticeable change in the figures from the year before, but even so, the Single Men's Hostel in Ogden was filled most of the year.

In Edmonton the Single Men's Hostel could only handle about half of the men needing help. Consequently, the Department was compelled to rent outside facilities such as more moderately priced hotels and restaurants.

The Welfare Centre at Gunn once again contributed greatly to the care and comfort of the unemployable who were mostly men of the middle age group or older. The turnover this year was not as large as previous years indicating a desire on the part of the men placed there to remain and make it their permanent home.

With a view to adding to the comfort of the residents, the Department is planning several improvements this coming year. Natural gas is being brought in and bathroom and toilet facilities installed in each individual cottage. The cottages also are being completely refurnished along more modern lines to bring added pleasure and enjoyment to those living there.

The facilities and environment which are available at the Gunn Welfare Centre are increasingly in demand, and with this in mind two additional cottages to house five guests each are to be built this year and it is hoped in future years to replace the older units with new ones.

The extent of the Department's operation in 1961-62 for single, homeless, destitute men is illustrated in the following figures for the three institutions:

Largest Number of Men Provided for Nightly During Each Month

Date	Provincial Hostel Edmonton	Ogden Hostel Calgary	Gunn Welfare Centre
1961			
April	658	203	49
May	618	181	49
June	555	161	44
July	566	207	66
August	522	163	69
September	452	126	73
October	605	174	73
November	680	178	76
December	666	198	78
1962			
January	682	193	77
February	611	183	77
March	623	200	74

Number of Individuals Given Assistance During Each Month

Date	Provincial Hostel Edmonton	Ogden Hostel Calgary	Welfare Centre Gunn
1961			
April	1,481	481	45
May	1,551	500	45
June	1,594	471	42
July	1,638	495	50
August	1,403	338	65
September	1,277	393	69
October	1,312	449	71
November	1,494	421	72
December	1,450	398	76
1962			
January	1,374	388	76
February	1,134	368	75
March	1,335	447	73

Aerial photograph of the Welfare Centre at Gunn



PENSIONS DIVISION

The Pensions Division has the responsibility of administering the pensions and allowances paid under Federal-Provincial agreements and those pensions and allowances which were put into effect by straight provincial legislation. With the implementation of the social allowance program on June 1, 1961, no further applications could be accepted for the four provincial categorical pensions, namely; Widows' Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Pensions and Supplementary Allowance. Those persons who were in receipt of benefits under these programs were given the choice of continuing to receive this form of assistance or of transferring to social allowance. Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' and Disabled Persons' Allowances were not affected by the new legislation, as these are administered by the province under Federal-Provincial agreements. Effective February 1, 1962, the maximum amount of assistance granted was raised from \$55.00 to \$65.00 per month for all the above pensions, with the exception of Mothers' Allowances which were increased \$10.00 a month on a sliding scale from the former rates of \$70.00 to \$185.00 a month to \$80.00 to \$195.00 a month, depending on the number of children in the family. Eligibility for the three Federal-Provincial programs continue to be based on a means test and the persons concerned must have resided in Canada for the ten years immediately preceding the date of the proposed pension payment, or if not, must have been present in Canada prior to those ten years for an aggregate period equal to twice the aggregate periods of absence from Canada during those ten years. Applicants for Old Age Assistance must be 65 to 69 years of age inclusive; for Blind Persons' Allowances, they must be 18 years of age and over and for Disabled Persons'

Allowance, they must be permanently and totally disabled and have reached the age of 18 years. The cost of the administration of these pensions is borne by the province and the cost of the pensions is shared as follows:

Old Age Assistance	—Federal 50%, Provincial 50%
Blind Persons' Allowances	—Federal 75%, Provincial 25%
Disabled Persons' Allowances	—Federal 50%, Provincial 50%

When an application for the above benefits has been approved, the recipient is provided with a hospital and medical card with the first pension cheque. This card entitles the recipient and his dependants to the services listed on the back of this card and becomes effective on the date on which the pensioner receives the pension. This card must be presented to the hospital, doctor, dentist, optometrist or chiropractor before any service is provided.

Hospitalization includes all services provided under standard ward care in any approved hospital during periods requiring active treatment and drugs while in hospital subject to regulations. Treatment services include medical and surgical care by any qualified physician; dental treatment including half the cost of new dental plates; optical services including examination and one pair of glasses every two years, if required; special nursing care when such services are recommended by a medical practitioner and chiropractic services. Physiotherapy and chiropody services are provided, if approved by the Director of the Medical Services Division, Department of Public Health. Those persons who elected to remain on Widows' Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Pensions and Supplementary Allowances continue to receive these hospital and medical benefits.

Statistics for the Fiscal Year April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Applications received		2,193
Applications granted		1,835
Applications rejected:		
Not of age	64	
Income	169	
Not sufficient residence	6	
Already applying for a pension	1	
Refused information	21	
Applications withdrawn	35	
Died before actually becoming eligible	12	308
		<hr/>
Applications still under consideration		50
		<hr/>
		2,193
 Pensioners as at March 31, 1961		6,584
Add: Pensions granted from April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962	1,575	
Pensions transferred from other provinces	86	
Pensions reinstated	71	1,732
		<hr/>
		8,316
 Deduct: Pensioners who died during the period	220	
Pensions suspended	225	
Pensions transferred to other provinces	71	
Pensions transferred to Old Age Security	1,328	1,844
		<hr/>
Total Pensioners on payroll as at March 31, 1962 ...		<u>6,472</u>
 Sex: Male	833	
Female	905	1,738
		<hr/>
Conjugal State: Married	842	
Single	346	
Widowed	497	
Separated	40	
Divorced	13	1,738
		<hr/>
Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta	\$4,108,125.43	
Less: Total amount of refunds	79,873.78	
		<hr/>
		\$4,028,251.65

Add: Amount paid to other provinces and North West Territories for pensioners with Alberta residence	\$24,383.73	
Less: Amount received from other provinces and North West Territories for pensioners with residence in other provinces	\$39,679.70	\$ 15,295.97
		<u>\$4,012,955.68</u>

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCES

Applications received		60
Applications granted		30
Applications rejected:		
Not of age	0	
Income	3	
Not able to meet blind test	11	
Applications withdrawn	1	15
Applications still under consideration		15
		<u>60</u>
Blind Pensioners as at March 31, 1961		461
Add: Pensions granted from April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962	30	
Pensions transferred from other provinces	11	
Pensioners reinstated	11	52
		<u>513</u>
Deduct: Pensioners who died during the period	13	
Pensions suspended	25	
Pensions transferred to other provinces	8	
Pensions transferred to Old Age Security	16	62
Total Blind Pensioners as at March 31, 1962		<u>451</u>
Sex: Male	18	
Female	14	32
Conjugal State: Married	17	
Single	13	
Widowed	1	
Separated	1	32

Total amount paid to Blind Pensioners in Alberta		\$302,536.58
Less: Total amount of refunds		5,417.18
		<u>297,119.40</u>
Add: Amount paid to other prov- inces and North West Terri- tories for pensioners with Alberta residence	\$3,296.47	
Less: Amount received from other provinces and North West Territories for pensioners	\$2,789.61	\$ 506.86
		<u>\$297,626.26</u>

DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCES

Applications received		820
Applications granted		<u>220</u>
Applications rejected:		
Lack of required residence	2	
Eligible for pension under another Act	1	
Incomplete Applications	11	
Applications withdrawn	18	
Not of age	8	
Income	33	
Not sufficiently disabled	168	
Deceased	4	266
Applications still under consideration		<u>334</u>
		<u>820</u>
Pensioners as at March 31, 1961		<u>1,790</u>
Add: Pensions granted from April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962	159	
Pensions reinstated	36	
Pensions transferred from the Pro- vincial to the Dominion payroll	13	
Pensions transferred from other provinces	14	222
		<u>2,012</u>
Deduct: Pensioners who died during the period	53	
Pensions suspended	167	
Pensions transferred from the Dominion to the Provincial payroll	17	
Pensions transferred to other provinces	12	219
Total pensioners as at March 31, 1962		<u>1,793</u>

Total amount paid under The Disabled Persons' Act		\$1,159,168.56
Less: Total amount of refunds	\$42,062.44	
Amount received from other provinces	11,388.33	53,451.27
		<u>\$1,105,717.29</u>
Add: Amount paid to other provinces		11,710.63
		<u><u>\$1,117,427.92</u></u>

DISABLED PERSONS' PENSIONS

Pensioners as at March 31, 1961		2,103
Add: Pensions granted from April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962	292	
Pensions reinstated	40	
Pensions transferred from the Dominion to the Provincial payroll	16	348
		<u>2,451</u>
Deduct: Pensioners who died during the period	69	
Pensions suspended	629	
Pensions transferred to the Dominion payroll	22	720
		<u>1,731</u>
Total pensioners as at March 31, 1962		<u><u>1,731</u></u>
Total amount paid under The Disabled Persons' Pensions Act		\$1,289,230.51
Less: Total amount of refunds		26,226.04
		<u><u>1,263,004.47</u></u>

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Applications received		146
Applications granted		<u>96</u>
Applications rejected:		
Not of age	17	
Not a widow within the meaning of the Act	2	
Lacking required residence	3	
Income	15	
Applications not completed	4	
Applications withdrawn	2	43
		<u>7</u>
Applications still under consideration		<u><u>146</u></u>

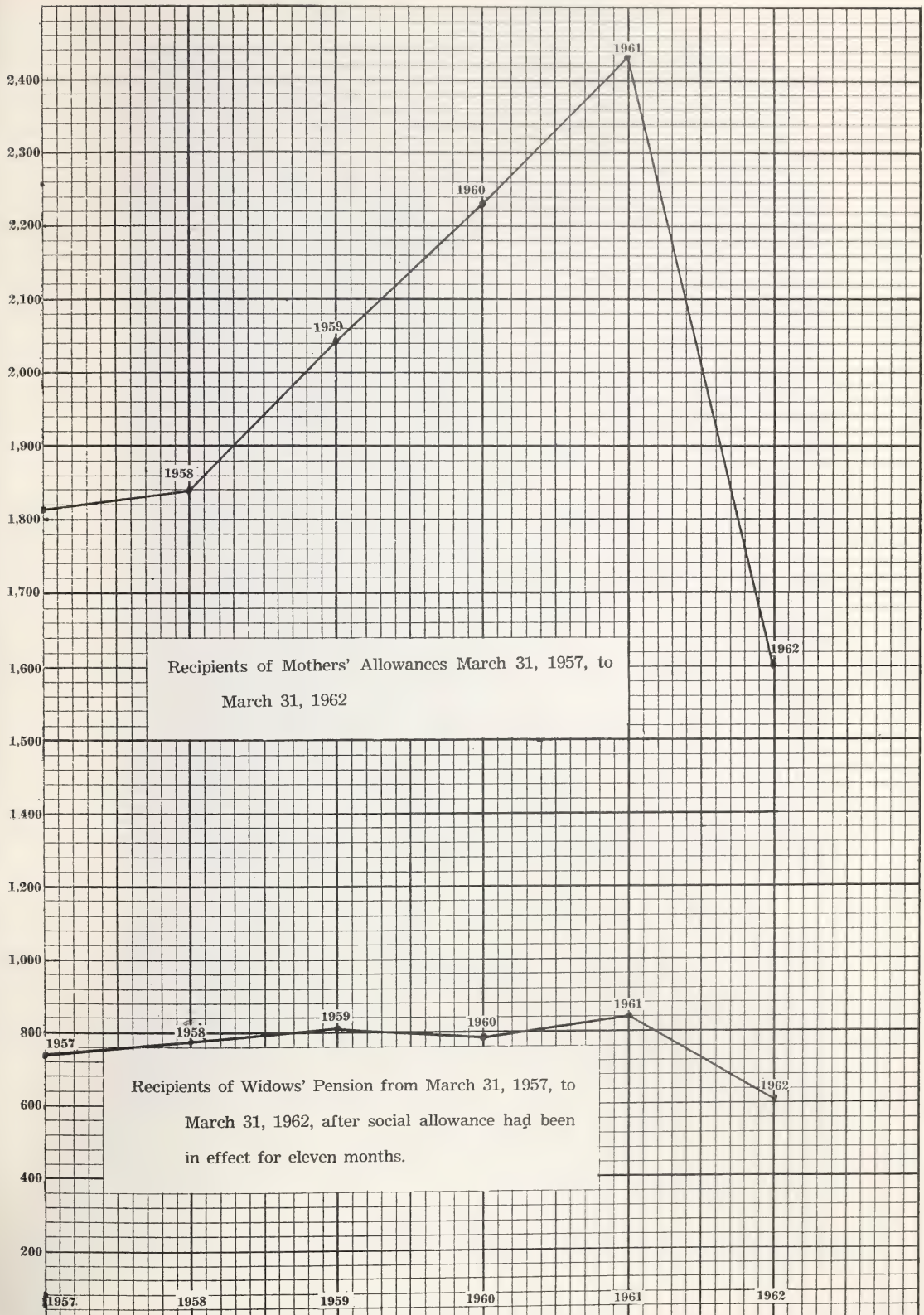
Pensioners as at March 31, 1961		818
Add: Pensions granted during 1961/62	96	
Pensions reinstated	12	108
		<u>926</u>
Deduct: Pensioners who died during the period	7	
Pensions suspended	314	321
		<u>605</u>
Total pensioners on payroll as at March 31, 1962		<u>605</u>
Total amount paid in Widows' Pensions in Alberta	\$ 442,768.16	
Less: Total amount of refunds	7,561.75	
		<u>\$ 435,206.41</u>

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES

Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta	\$3,413,184.80	
Less: Amount of year's refunds	63,433.30	
		<u>\$3,349,751.50</u>
Add: Amount paid to British Columbia for Alberta pensioners residing there	\$124,601.54	
Less: Amount received from British Columbia for their pensioners resid- ing in Alberta	29,091.47	95,510.07
		<u>\$3,445,261.57</u>
Less: Amount received from Saskatchewan for their pensioners residing in Alberta		3,840.84
		<u>\$3,441,420.73</u>

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES

Net Expenditure for the year 1961/62	\$1,879,195.00
Mothers assisted for full or portion of year	2,611
Children assisted for full or portion of year	5,699
Average allowance per family for year	\$ 719.72
Average allowance per child for year	\$ 329.74
Average number of children per family	2.18
New allowances (re 332 children)	123
Reinstatements (re 61 children)	30
Increases	144
Decreases	495
Cancellations (re 785 children)	409
Mothers on payroll as at March 31, 1962	1,611
Children on payroll as at March 31, 1962	3,319
Transfers to Social Allowance (Children 1,599)	591



REHABILITATION DIVISION

During the period April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962, the Department of Public Welfare, with the co-operation of the Federal Government, continued to operate a program for the vocational rehabilitation of unemployed handicapped persons suffering from physical or mental deficiencies. In June, 1961, the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act was passed by the Federal Government and this provided for the expansion of existing programs and gave statutory recognition to Federal-Provincial agreements. To benefit from this legislation a person must be suffering from physical or mental impairments which render him incapable of pursuing regularly any 'substantially gainful occupation'.

The Rehabilitation Division provides services to persons suffering from congenital deformities, skin conditions, polio, tuberculosis, cerebral palsy, diabetis and other handicapping conditions. A slight increase has been noted in the past year in applications from amputees seeking retraining, employment placement or assistance in the purchase of prosthetic equipment.

Close liaison is maintained with the Social Service Department of the University of Alberta Hospital in order to facilitate and extend services to rehabilitation applicants while they are still undergoing treatment in hospital and to ensure continuation of services to hospital patients in need of assistance upon their discharge. This also has the advantage of keeping the Division abreast with new methods in medical rehabilitation and problems of dependency arising from crippling conditions concerning individual applicants.

With the inauguration of the social allowance program in June, 1961, the difficulties formerly experienced in supplying prosthetic appliances under the shared municipal-provincial responsibility have been largely obviated. In the coming fiscal year it is anticipated that more of the direct responsibility for providing rehabilitation services will be transferred to the regional offices of the Department.

The provincial government continued its support to the four Rehabilitation Workshops in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. An increasing number of rehabilitation applicants were referred to these workshops for assessment purposes, vocational adjustment and periods of sheltered employment. The Department keeps in regular contact with the workshops in order to obtain detailed records of progress performances, ability and aptitudes for those applicants referred there for assessment. The following figures indicate the activities undertaken by the combined workshops:

A. In-Workshop Services

Number of client-days services	24,368.5
Net income to clients from Workshop	\$24,622.46
Number of counselling interviews by Workshop staff	605
Transportation provided for clients	5,086

B. Homebound Services

Average number of homebound serviced each month	14
Total number of items produced by homebound	44,767
Net income to clients from homebound work	\$ 1,681.49
Number of supervisory visits by staff	281



A rehabilitant at work within the Department

CO-ORDINATION OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

Rehabilitation within the Department of Public Welfare is divided into two separate but interlocking sections; namely, the Rehabilitation Division with the Public Assistance Branch and the Co-ordinator of Rehabilitation. The former is responsible for providing casework services to the client: the latter is responsible for co-ordinating provincial and voluntary rehabilitation services, the interpretation of governmental rehabilitation policies, explaining procedures and promoting communication among voluntary agencies and between them and the government.

In accordance with the national agreement, the rehabilitation program has been vocationally oriented but it also provides

services to enable disabled housewives to return to their positions as homemakers.

Non-government services, particularly those established for a specific disability, ably and unstintingly supplemented those provided by the government in the year under review. In the Edmonton district the Standing Committee on Rehabilitation of the Edmonton Rehabilitation Study Group conducted a survey of rehabilitation facilities among more than fifty administrators of government and non-government programs that provide case-work to disabled persons in various categories.

Four workshops respectively located in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, each financially assisted by payments based on client-days attendance, carried on programs for vocational adjustments and sheltered employment.

CHILD WELFARE BRANCH

Protection Services Keep the Child in His Own Home

In the last decade it has become apparent to those charged with providing child welfare services in this province that some important changes have occurred in the family and community life of the citizens of this province. Although the total number of children coming into care has increased, social, economic and medical advances have reduced the proportion of families needing foster care for their children. Clinic, court and public welfare services have appeared in even the smallest communities to help families care for their troubled children in their own homes. Many changes, some of them quite recent have profoundly affected children, their families and the ways in which communities help children. Among these are fewer deaths among parents of young children, improved economic conditions and better, more comprehensive unemployment insurance and public assistance programs to allow the maintenance of the home as an integral unit. Deeper understanding of family ties for children have resulted in the maintenance and strengthening of the natural family in every way and the removal of the child from the home is the last, not the first consideration. Relatively few children today are orphaned, abandoned, malnourished or so grossly neglected that their lives are endangered. The typical neglected child of today is the by-product of the turmoil of parental discord, separation, remarriage or common-law relationships. At an early age he discovers he is not wanted.

An increasing and ever-mounting emphasis of the Child Welfare Branch during the past year has been directed to strengthening and building up of the protection services available to the children in this province. This is an expensive area, requiring utilization of every community resource and skilled staff. In spite of this increased emphasis on prevention, the total number of children coming into care has risen in the past year as shown in the table below:

	Prot.	R. C.	Others	Total
Children in Care as of April 1, 1961	2,373	1,937	2	4,312
Children in Care as of March 31, 1962	2,644	2,031	13	4,688
Total Number of Children made Wards through the Court—April 1, 1961, to March 31, 1962	857			
Total Number of Children made Wards by Surrender and Indenture	836			
Total Number of Temporary Wardships Renewed	1,058			
Total Number of Temporary Wards made Permanent Wards	264			
Total Number of Children Returned to their Parents after a period of wardship	375			

Children in Care

Only after every other avenue and resource has been explored is a child removed from the care of his own parents or relatives; apprehension of a child becomes the last resort, not

the first and last solution to the problems of a neglected family. If it becomes necessary to remove a child from his own home or family, then placement is made in a manner that best meets the needs of the child. It may be that the child needs an adoption home, if he is to be permanently removed from the care of his family. It may be that a temporary foster home will meet his needs. Again, placement in one of the specialized child care institutional settings within the province may best meet his needs. The child is sometimes so damaged and disturbed that family life on even an institutional level cannot be tolerated and placement in treatment centres such as Linden House or the Emotionally Disturbed Children's Unit at the University Hospital is the only answer. For the delinquent, the mentally retarded and the psychotic youngster specialized institutional care might be the only answer. The number of children in the various types of homes and institutions is as follows:

Number of Children in Foster Homes as of March 31, 1962	2,854
Number of Children in Institutions (including mental defectives and all foster homes with four or more children)	746
Number of Children in Adoption Homes as of March 31, 1962	1,004

There are also a small number of children who have been returned to the care of their parent(s) under supervision.

An increasing percentage of children in care are temporary wards and this trend is likely to continue where every attempt is being made to return children to their own families rather than to plan for their permanent care apart from their families.

	No. of Perm. Wards			No. of Temp. Wards			No. of Wards in Adoptive Homes		
	Prot.	R.C.	Others	Prot.	R.C.	Others	Prot.	R.C.	Others
As of April 1, 1958 ..	801	1,189	0	218	127	0	743	232	0
As of April 1, 1959 ..	812	1,273	0	338	168	0	865	244	0
As of April 1, 1960 ..	949	1,364	0	497	232	0	1,027	290	0
As of April 1, 1961 ..	922	1,354	0	620	356	2	831	227	0
As of April 1, 1962 ..	1,128	1,320	0	781	446	8	735	265	4

Foster Homes (Boarding Basis)

In the fiscal year March 31, 1961, to April 1, 1962, 918 foster home applications were received at Central Office from the various regional offices. Of these 644 were approved and 495 were rejected or deferred for various reasons. Particularly gratifying was an increase in the number and quality of foster homes for Catholic children which were received, but the number of homes secured still fell far short of the number needed, particularly for the care of infants and adolescent boys and girls. Considerable difficulty is always experienced in finding foster homes for Metis or mixed race children, both Protestant and Catholic, but an encouraging response was given by the Catholic foster homes in this province in accepting and taking into their homes approximately one hundred and forty Metis children who had to be placed from the Grouard institution within a period of three months.

At the end of the year, 1,560 foster homes throughout the province were in use and for all the children in these homes supervision must be provided. The Department also accepts responsibility for each child's maintenance, clothing, schooling, medical, dental and optical care. Children's basic needs remain constant and do not change with a rising or falling economy and as long as children remain in care the cost of these needs must be met.

Unmarried Mothers

The typical unmarried mother today is the product of the same family upheaval and family dislocation that results in so many more broken homes and neglected children. The number of unmarried mothers is increasing and the age of the girls is decreasing. In the five maternity homes for unmarried mothers the fourteen- and fifteen-year-old mother is no longer a rarity. The number of unmarried mothers giving birth to their second and third child out of wedlock now represents almost forty per cent of out-of-wedlock births.

The number of children born out of wedlock during the period March 31, 1961, to April 1, 1962, is 2,325 out of a total of 38,914 births which represents 6.2 per cent. Of the children born out of wedlock 836 or 37.2 per cent were surrendered for adoption by Surrender and Indenture. Added to these, however, would be a number of children, born out of wedlock to married women, who were made wards through the courts.

Extensive help was provided for unmarried mothers who wished to secure financial help from the fathers of their child or children. During the year 120 agreements or court orders were completed by the Department or the District Court. \$65,818.37 was paid by the fathers for the support of their children during this period. This sum represents amounts paid on agreements and court orders in effect during the fiscal year.

Adoptions

The Adoption Division of the Branch placed 169 more children for adoption than were placed in the previous fiscal year. Of particular note, however, was the increase in the number of older children placed for adoption and the increase in the number of mixed race children, particularly Metis children. Although the number of children placed has increased, the total number of children in adoptive homes at the end of the fiscal year has decreased owing to a change in final adoption procedures which has expedited the processing of adoption petitions. A significant increase in the number of private adoptions processed and presented to the court was evident.

A great effort has been exerted by the social workers in every regional office to locate more adoption homes for Roman Catholic children. A high percentage of the Roman Catholic children available for adoption are of Metis racial origin which has made the task even more difficult. The program of placing a limited number of Roman Catholic children in the United States

and arranging special placements with other provinces was continued. Forty-one children, mostly of mixed racial origin, were placed outside of the province during the period in question.

Protestant adoption applications have remained constant but have failed to keep pace with the steadily increasing number of adoptable Protestant children coming into care. Unemployment, economic insecurity and the increasing employment of women in business and industry would appear to be factors that are starting to seriously affect the adoption program. There seems to be a trend in that where a family adopted two or three children a few years ago, today it adopts one.

The total adoption picture for the year 1961/62 is shown in the figures which follow:

	Prot.	R.C.	Others	Total
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1961	831	227	0	1,058
Children in adoption homes as of March 31, 1962	735	265	4	1,004
Children placed for adoption March 31, 1961, to April 1, 1962				833
Ward adoptions completed			892	
Private adoptions completed			546	
Total number of adoptions completed				1,438

Adoption Applications:

	Protestant	Roman Catholic
Total received	683	243
Total approved	677	288

Institutional Services

As in the past a close relationship was maintained between the Department and the various child care institutions in the province. During the year a great deal of departmental staff time was made available to the various institutions to assist them in developing new services to meet new needs and to eliminate services that had outgrown their usefulness.

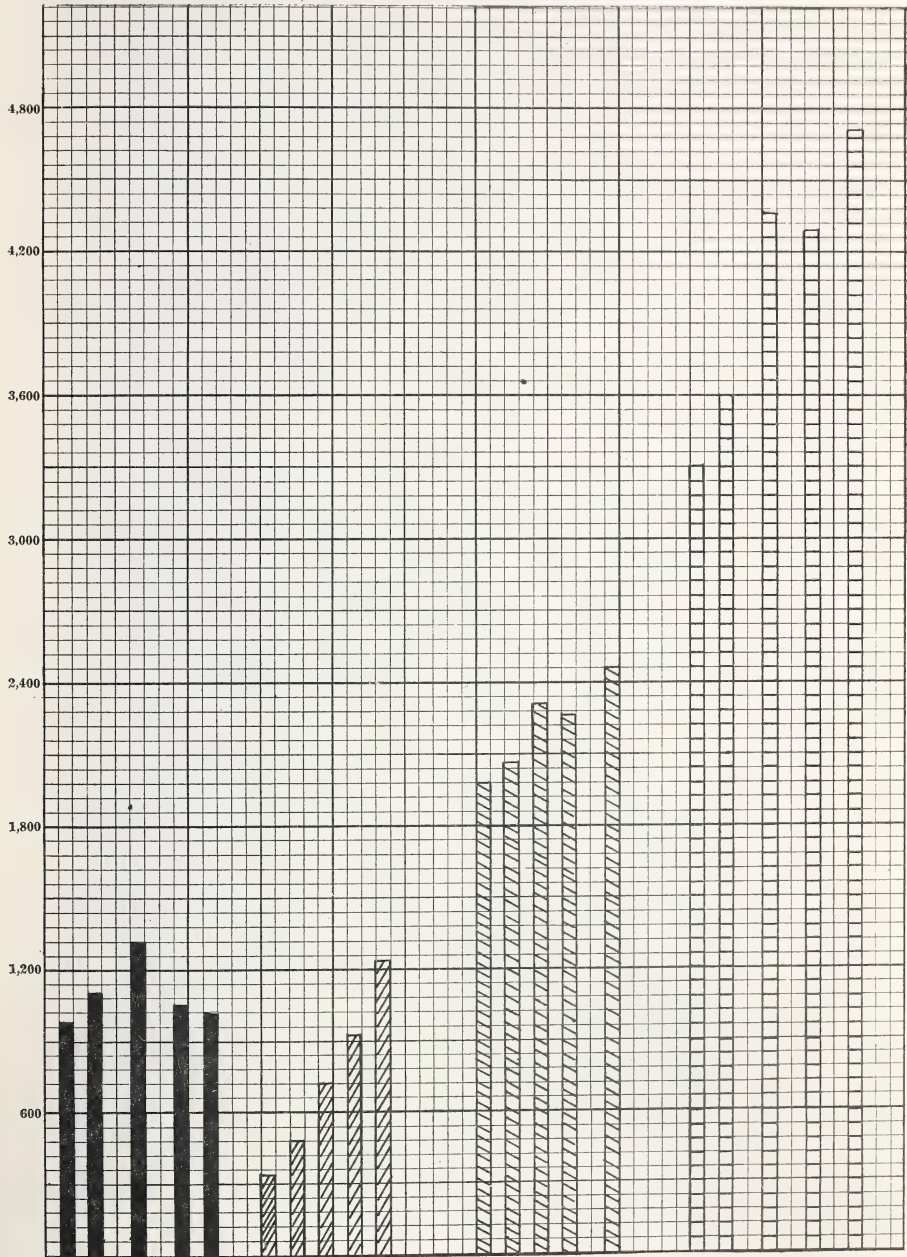
The Institutions Division, in co-operation with the Department of Extension, the Councils of Community Service and the institutional staffs themselves in both Edmonton and Calgary organized two courses in Edmonton and one in Calgary which have done much to improve standards and services in the institutional field.

Considerable emphasis was placed on the licensing and inspection of day care services, which includes nurseries, kindergartens and play schools, in every part of the province.

It has been particularly gratifying to note the interest and willingness of every child care institution in the province in

	Protestant	Roman Catholic
Not approved	22	11
Deferred	18	11
Cancelled	106	49

Trends and Comparisons: 1958 - 1962



Legend:

- Number of children in adoptive homes March 31, 1958, 59, 60, 61 and 62
- ▨ Number of temporary wards March 31, 1958, 59, 60, 61 and 62
- ▩ Number of permanent wards March 31, 1958, 59, 60, 61 and 62
- ▧ Total number of wards March 31, 1958, 59, 60, 61 and 62

changing their function from a purely custodial type of care to a specialized defined service that meets the specific needs of specific types of children.

Legislative Changes

Extensive amendments to The Child Welfare Act were approved by the legislature in 1961 and these resulted in simplified and improved procedures. Amongst the changes were clarification and simplification of the procedures for handling permanent ward applications in District Court, clarification of procedures relating to adoption applications and several important changes in the licensing of institutional responsibilities of the Child Welfare Commission. Of particular note was the inauguration of a broad and comprehensive program of non-ward care for the parent or guardian who needed temporary emergency care for the children for a short period. Particularly important to the Department was the passing of amendments to the Health Service Act administered by the Department of Health which provided for the issuing of medical cards for all government wards to cover medical, hospital, dental and optometric services for all wards.

New Services

A new system of requisitioning and supplying school text books and supplies was established and proved most acceptable to both wards and foster parents.

Considerable work and interpretation was involved in assisting the various Juvenile Courts throughout the province to establish and put into operation more effective court procedures in handling child welfare cases.

A new pamphlet for unmarried mothers seeking counselling services from this Department was printed and made available to a wide range of organizations and professional persons to encourage earlier referrals for help.



**Square Dancing used as a Rehabilitation Measure
in an Institution**

HOMES FOR THE AGED

The original thirty-one homes for the aged which commenced operating during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1961, were supplemented during the year under review by the opening of two additional homes located at Lloydminster and Barrhead. Construction also commenced on homes at Legal and Sherwood Park in the rural areas of the province.

In Greater Edmonton the construction of accommodation for senior citizens on four separate five-acre sites was commenced with each site having one lodge-type building, of identical design to the rural homes, providing all services for fifty elderly persons, plus twenty self-contained housing units for couples and eight for single persons. Total accommodation for 392 persons in the combined accommodation will become available for occupancy shortly after the end of the fiscal year. The Greater Edmonton Foundation was established with representatives from the Councils of the City of Edmonton and the Town of Jasper Place appointed as directors to administer the properties.

In Greater Calgary construction of accommodation on a ten-acre site adjacent to the existing Bow Valley Lodges Senior Citizens project was commenced. Three of the lodge-type buildings are being provided, plus eighteen self-contained housing units for couples and twenty-six units for single persons. Under the terms of the Master Agreement, the Minister of this Department undertook to acquire the forty-four existing Bow Valley Lodges units and incorporate them into the project to be administered by the Metropolitan Calgary Foundation, with total accommodation for three hundred persons.

Provision was made in the budget for construction during the fiscal year 1962/63 of a further three lodge-type buildings, sixty-two self-contained units for couples and twenty-six units for single persons on a fifteen-acre Calgary site, as well as one lodge, twenty double units and eight single units on a five-acre site in Edmonton. Additional lodge-type buildings only are to be built at Taber, Strathmore, Castor, Provost, Leduc and Smoky Lake during the coming year. All construction, furnishing and equipping of buildings has been carried out by the Architectural Branch of the Department of Public Works.

There has been a most gratifying acceptance of the program on the part of the elderly persons with approximately 85% of the total accommodation being occupied during the winter months. All evidence points to the fact that the psychological barrier existing in the minds of elderly persons is being overcome and there are many indications that this form of life is proving more acceptable to those senior citizens who desire a form of supervised association with others in pleasant surroundings.

Mention must be made of the dedication of matrons and the staffs who promote and maintain the pleasant way of life which make of these buildings the homes they were intended to be, as well as of the able and sincere administration of the boards of directors of the various Foundations who are the guardians and trustees of the properties.



Lounge typical of each Senior Citizens' Home

METIS REHABILITATION BRANCH

The Metis Population Betterment Act came into effect twenty-two years ago to establish a program of rehabilitation of the Metis people of Alberta on lands set aside as Colonies.

At present there are more than 2,000 people residing on these Areas. Births on all Areas have amounted to 160 in the past two years. Twelve new families have moved onto the different Areas in the past year.

In 1961 eighty-four parcels of land were allotted. Of these several were allotted to settlers who already held parcels of land in order that they might extend their improvements, while the balance went to sons of settlers who had reached the age of 18 years.

Many of the younger people have found employment off the Areas as well as some family groups, during the past year. These people return to their homes on the Areas when their employment has ended. The Great Slave Lake Railway has provided work for some of the settlers in the Keg River Area. Work projects on the Area have provided employment for several of the settlers.

One settler was appointed Supervisor of a Metis Colony during the year. He has been successful in carrying out the work required of a Colony Supervisor as well as the operation of one of the Metis Branch stores.

Agriculture

Assistance in farming is given to those who have the necessary equipment to carry on a farming project. No land was broken for any settler in the last fiscal year.

Total grain crop from all Areas in the fall of 1961 is as follows:

Wheat	2,690 bushels
Oats	9,894 "
Barley	15,639 "

This was less than usual because of a near complete crop failure at Paddle Prairie.

Stock owned by the settlers, fall 1961, on all Areas:

Cattle	929
Horses	844
Pigs	205
Poultry	1,447
Sheep	44

A Government-owned cattle project on Metis Area No. 7, Kikino East, has grown to 90 head through natural increase and by dealing. This herd has created work for some of the settlers, and it is planned that some settlers who show promise will be assisted in their own cattle projects from the Government herd.

Bulls from this herd will be shipped to other Colonies as needed.

Timber

Lumbering was carried on extensively in the Utikuma East and West Settlements in the 1961-62 season. The mills on these Areas are owned by settlers and created winter employment for most settlers. Logging operations by permit to the settlers were carried out at East Prairie. Local planing mills purchased the logs.

The Government-owned mill at Paddle Prairie was sold to a local settler. The settlers at Paddle Prairie were employed by the owner in logging and sawing operations.

On Areas No. 7 and No. 10 the Branch continued to purchase willow and tamarack posts to provide a source of income in lieu of Public Assistance.

General Stores

The Metis Branch operated four retail stores. Sales increased on most Areas. The Paddle Prairie store is operated by one of the local settlers and his wife.

	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1961-62</u>
Paddle Prairie	\$50,843.10	\$53,791.57
Gift Lake	18,499.14	20,735.44
Kikino	26,473.45	30,994.75
Fishing Lake	20,548.17	20,292.26

Profits from the above amount were placed in the Metis Trust Fund as were timber dues and sales from lumbering operations. Fire fighting costs on the timbered areas were very extensive during the year.

Health

All Areas are included in the District Health Units for their preventive services. Treatment services are provided in addition by a resident nurse and a district doctor at Paddle Prairie, and at Gift Lake by contract with a nurse at nearby Atikameg. All drug requisitions are checked by the Director of Public Health Nursing.

The Mobile Clinic of the Tuberculosis Association makes annual trips to most Areas for the purpose of X-Raying the settlers. The number of patients from Colonies requiring treatment for tuberculosis has been greatly reduced in the past few years.

Eye and dental care has been extended. Settlers contribute for this service when able.

Several new houses were built for settlers during the year. When possible the settler provided his own lumber and time to build his own house. The Branch assisted by way of windows, doors, roofing, chimney and insulation. Most settlers built a three-bedroom house. This undoubtedly improves the overall health of the settlers.

Education

The educational program has steadily improved over the past few years. New modern schools were built on all Areas. On January 1st of this year the Northland School Division took over the Utikuma East and West Colony schools. Previous to their taking over, new four-room schools were built in each district.

The Colony schools are now administered by Northland School Division No. 61, or by the nearest local school division.

The Metis Branch assisted eight students to take Grades X to XII in schools off the Areas. Most of these students did exceptionally well in their grades. It is hoped that more of the children will take advantage of this opportunity to take their high school studies so that they will be better equipped to obtain employment and be able to compete for job opportunities.



Cattle on Metis Area No. 7, Kikino East

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE — METIS REHABILITATION BRANCH

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS — 1961

Acreage

5,990 acres broken
2,786 acres cropped

	Cattle	Horses	Pigs	Sheep	Poultry	*Wheat	*Barley	*Oats
Keg River	128	102	94	—	597	2,565	1,987	2,723
Big Prairie #3 West	95	91	14	—	121	—	7,752	3,240
Gift Lake #3 East	107	88	—	—	—	Green Feed Only	—	—
East Prairie #4	127	111	70	25	390	—	5,900	3,050
Kikino East #7	191	137	14	—	142	—	—	881
Kikino West #7 — Caslan	19	67	9	—	25	—	—	—
Fishing Lake #10 South	210	182	—	15	—	—	—	—
Elizabeth #10 North	52	66	4	4	172	125	—	—
Total	929	844	205	44	1,447	2,690	15,639	9,894

*bushels

PERSONNEL

On April 1, 1961, the staff of the Department of Public Welfare consisted of 341 personnel compared with 411 on March 31, 1962.

During the fiscal year 179 new employees were hired. Included in this group were:

- 73 Social Workers
- 104 Clerical Staff
- 1 Hostel Manager
- 1 Metis Area Supervisor

In addition to filling new positions which had been created within the Department, these new employees replaced 104 employees who resigned during this period, 3 who transferred and 2 who were dismissed. The net increase in staff totals 70.

Also during this year 23 positions within the Single Men's Division were classified (transferred from wages to salary payroll) and as a result were brought under the purview of the Public Service Commissioner's Office.

Training

With the ever increasing demands being placed on the Social Workers as a result of new programs and decentralization, the three-week training program which had been inaugurated the previous year was continued and seven In-Service Training classes were held during the year which were attended by 68 new Social Workers.

Recruitment and Selection

In order to maintain present staff and fill new positions, recruitment was stepped up and continual competitions were run for Social Workers. Of the 300 Social Work applicants which were interviewed within this period, 79 were selected and 73 accepted employment offered by the Department.

Through the co-operation of the Public Service Commissioner's office, Social Worker positions were advertised widely and applications were reviewed by a selection panel consisting of two Departmental representatives and a representative from the Public Service Commissioner's office. Selection was based on education, background, experience and knowledge of the field and personal suitability, with each of the three main factors being allotted a minimum and maximum number of points and applicants being given a point rating within the range. The number of points allotted to an applicant in each of the three areas corresponded directly with the qualifications of the applicant.

Staff turnover has been a constant problem within the Department within the past year and this is particularly serious in the case of social workers who have undergone expensive and

time consuming training. There are many known determining factors in this situation, such as marriage, pregnancy and the availability of positions all over Canada for experienced welfare personnel, and it is believed that turnover will remain a continuing difficulty until the field of social work is somewhat more stabilized. Within the coming year, however, the Department proposes to make a study of the problem in an attempt to discover if there are any unknown factors contributing to the situation for which a solution might be found.

REGIONAL OFFICES

At March 31, 1962, Regional Offices for the Department of Public Welfare were located at the following points to provide welfare services as required to residents in the surrounding area:

Location	Supervisor
Edmonton, 10124 - 104 Street	J. R. Smith
Calgary, 1707 - 6 Street N.W.	I. E. Hill
Lethbridge, Administration Building	J. C. L. Guimond
Medicine Hat, 826 - 2 Street S.E.	M. D. MacGillivray
Red Deer, 4748 Ross Street	D. I. Hougan
Athabasca, County Building	K. E. Jones
Barrhead, Provincial Building	R. Meyer
Bonnyville, Provincial Building	J. A. Benard
Drumheller, Provincial Building	W. C. Thompson
Edson, Provincial Building	C. H. Taylor
Grande Prairie, Provincial Building	E. C. Ferguson
Hanna, Special Areas Building	W. J. McFalls
High Prairie, Taylor Building	R. H. Gray
Lac La Biche, Homeniuk Building	C. E. Bracken
Peace River, Spinney Building	G. Striker
Pincher Creek, Town Office Building	K. M. Soady
Stettler, Court House Building	G. Baden Boyd
St. Paul, Provincial Building	M. Arcand
Vegreville, Professional Building	G. J. Nieboer
Vermilion, Boulton Office Building	R. Allan
Wetaskiwin, 5012 - 48 Street	P. D. Parker

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
 PUBILC WELFARE DEPARTMENT
 CASH COLLECTED ON INCOME ACCOUNT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1962

	Actual	Estimates	In Excess of Estimates	Less than Estimates
Blind persons' allowances:				
Government of Canada	\$ 223,797.52	\$ 232,500.00	\$	\$ 8,702.48
Provinces	2,975.01	3,000.00	.....	24.99
Child Welfare Act, reimbursements	122,803.58	100,000.00	22,803.58	.....
Disabled persons' allowances:				
Government of Canada Re:				
Medical reviews	1,029.44	.....	1,029.44	.....
Pensions	559,013.96	615,000.00	.....	55,986.04
Rehabilitation of disabled persons	11,685.53	15,000.00	.....	3,314.47
Provinces	11,617.58	10,000.00	1,617.58	.....
Mothers' allowances, reimbursements	272.00	.....	272.00	.....
Old age assistance:				
Government of Canada	2,018,978.47	2,180,000.00	.....	161,021.53
Provinces	39,661.40	36,000.00	3,661.40	.....
Public assistance, reimbursements	221,352.17	150,500.00	70,852.17	.....
Supplementary allowances:				
Reimbursement by other provinces:				
Blind persons' allowances	220.00	500.00	.....	280.00
Disabled persons' allowances	1,760.00	2,000.00	.....	240.00
Old age assistance	35,523.62	47,500.00	.....	11,976.38
Unemployment assistance agreement:				
Government of Canada	4,329,480.78	5,495,500.00	.....	1,166,019.22
TOTAL: Income Account	\$7,580,171.06	\$8,887,500.00	.....	\$1,307,328.94 (Net)

Certified correct,

C. K. HUCKVALE, F.C.A.,

Provincial Auditor

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT
EXPENDITURE CLASSIFIED BY APPROPRIATIONS AND CHARACTER
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1962
INCOME ACCOUNT

Service	2501 Minister's Office	2502 General Administration	2505 Child Welfare	2506 Child Welfare— Grants	2510 Public Assistance— Administration Expenses	2511 Public Assistance— Improvement Districts and Special Areas	2512 Public Assistance and—Allowances— Provincial	2513 Public Assistance Single Men Administration Expenses	2514 Provincial Hostels	2515 Gunn Welfare Centre	2516 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	2517 Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons— Grants	2518 Grants to Municipalities	2520 Old Age Assistance	2521 Blind Persons' Allowances	2522 Disabled Persons' Allowances	2523 Mothers' Allowances	2524 Widows' Pensions	2525 Disabled Persons' Pensions	2526 Supplementary Allowances to Recipients of Old Age Security	2527 Supplementary Allowances to Recipients of Old Age Assistance	2528 Supplementary Allowances to Recipients of Blind Persons' Allowances	2529 Supplementary Allowances to Recipients of Disabled Persons' Allowances	2530 Regional Offices	2532 Homes for the Aged	2534 Metis Rehabilitation	Totals	
Accountable advances	\$	\$	\$ 759.16	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 52.68	\$	\$	\$ 52.68	
Advertising																											759.16	
Automobiles, trucks and mobile equipment, purchase																												
Automobile, trucks and mobile equipment, expenses	16.18	310.42							124.84	255.72															2,965.84			2,965.84
Burial expenses			2,086.50			1,271.17	16,946.50																				6,907.89	
Compensation			2,000.00																								21,706.17	
Contracts and agreements									3,720.64	66.87																	1,402.00	
Entertainment expenses									2.40																		2,000.00	
Fees and commissions		65.00	122,769.99			13,887.51	115,895.18																				8,595.75	
Freight, express and cartage			31.01		21.52		86.95	1.50	247.04	564.14															14.50	34.87	16,677.23	
Furnishings, equipment and tools		1,943.25	616.56		1,690.42				85.26	159.08	368.45														8,821.98	17.91	3,086.33	
Grants, prizes			1,590.88	39,535.75		125,468.68	3,786,333.06		172,524.19			23,709.50	2,672,566.30	4,065,198.89	301,861.50	1,132,859.72	1,879,195.00	446,236.02	1,284,534.44	3,483,579.92	829,596.83	58,758.25	1,700.00			42,839.71	20,348,331.04	
Hospitalization			12,917.65			104.56	230,118.35																		42.40		12.80	243,453.36
Insurance																											1,296.44	
Maintenance in homes and schools			1,984,448.19			5,846.58	266,329.10		13,567.84																42.83		3,597.63	2,273,832.17
Materials and supplies, administrative	23.00	21,968.02	467,925.05		8,865.10	3,335.43	43,268.90	1,113.27	87,455.07	16,571.03	39.02													9,943.90	587.41	1,587.31	662,682.51	
Materials and supplies, construction									76.98	170.60	86.00																9,173.67	
Miscellaneous expenses		9.00																							1.00		25.21	35.21
Postage	40.00	6,722.73	3,513.76		27,584.33				65.00	20.00															6,170.07	66.14	437.77	44,619.80
Rentals		1,554.85	90.00																						164.00		262.72	2,071.57
Repair and maintenance of furnishings, equipment and tools																											1,090.63	1,090.63
Repair and maintenance of office machines								10.60																				8,508.96
Salaries	15,500.00	275,005.72	91,883.05		158,267.54			71,369.48			1,539.09														1,742.42	9,787.05	38,528.72	1,506,643.53
Telephone and telegraph	155.10	287.85	5,652.73		1,679.60	128.00			300.46	104.50	15.15														844,762.88	61.20	830.25	14,940.68
Transportation		8.65	16,414.59			401.37	13,096.70		14,400.00																5,725.84		2,515.35	46,886.46
Travelling expenses of other than public servants			19.56		37.76																				311.23	1,036.74	6.15	1,411.44
Travelling expenses of public servants	1,199.80	2,704.10	2,852.03		2,144.22			135.27	279.53	192.71	186.95													139,808.75		5,104.91	154,608.27	
Tuition			3,228.66																									3,228.66
Unemployment insurance, government portion									55.77																			55.77
Utilities									3,753.84	6,533.18																	2,728.42	13,379.29
Wages									25,279.26	5,938.61															132.41		33,021.56	64,371.84
TOTAL: Income Account	\$16,934.08	\$317,212.48	\$2,718,922.42	\$39,535.75	\$200,290.49	\$150,443.30	\$4,472,938.59	\$72,630.12	\$321,938.12	\$30,576.44	\$2,234.66	\$23,709.50	\$2,672,566.30	\$4,065,198.89	\$301,861.50	\$1,132,859.72	\$1,879,195.00	\$446,236.02	\$1,284,534.44	\$3,483,579.92	\$829,596.83	\$58,758.25	\$ 1,700.00	\$1,027,140.90	\$11,591.32	\$175,404.01	\$25,737,589.05	

